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relations between the Gospel sources, or else have supplied more specific references to the published views of modern investigators.

The book is typographically attractive, and the only misprint which forces itself upon the reader is "Why asketh thou?" (p. 103).

FRANK EGLESTON ROBBINS.

THE DEPORTATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM LILLE. New York: George H. Doran Company. Pp. 81.

In April, 1916, some 25,000 French (the exact number is not known) were taken by the German military authorities from their homes at Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Lille, separated from their families, and compelled to do work of various sorts in the Departments of the Ardenne and Aisne. The people thus taken consisted not only of men up to the age of 55, but also of girls between 16 and 20 years of age and young women. The effect of this action upon the people of the occupied districts is well set forth in the ringing protest of the Bishop of Lille to General von Graevenitz: "The German officers who have been billeted for a long time in our homes know how deep in our hearts we of the North hold family affection and that it is sweetest thing in life to us. Thus, to dismember the family, by tearing youths and girls from their homes, is not war; it is for us torture and the worst of tortures—unlimited moral torture. The violation of family rights is doubled by a violation of the sacred demands of morality. Morality is exposed to perils, the mere idea of which revolts every honest man, from the promiscuity which inevitably accompanies removals *en masse*, involving the mixture of sexes, or, at all events, of persons of very unequal moral standing. Young girls of irreproachable life—who have never committed any worse offense than that of trying to pick up some bread or a few potatoes to feed a numerous family, and who have besides paid the light penalty for such trespass—have been carried off. Their mothers, who have watched so closely over them, and had no other joy than that of keeping their daughters beside them, in the absence of father and sons fighting or killed at the front—these mothers are now alone. They bring to me their despair and their anguish. I am speaking of what I have seen and heard."

This protest and likewise that of the Mayor of Lille were of no avail. The deportations were carried out with all the organized, efficient barbarity of which the German war machine is capable. The fact of deportation is admitted by the German government itself. That it was directly contrary to the Hague conventions cannot be denied. The present brief volume consists of transcripts of official documents, letters and depositions, which seem to establish beyond doubt the harshness and unnecessary cruelty of the procedure. The depositions which were made by refugees who succeeded in finding asylum in other parts of France, may not be correct in all details but the evidence collected comes from so many sources and it is so much to the same effect, that it carries conviction of its general truth. Had it been the intention of the German government to impugn the truth of these statements, it might have opened the whole matter to an impartial investigation. Such a

course has not been taken; nothing but a general denial has been entered. This is probably sufficient for any German.

The evidence shows that large parts of the civil population were taken from their homes indiscriminately at early hours in the morning and sent off to parts unknown. Troops with fixed bayonets barred the streets, and machine guns commanded the roads,—all this against unarmed, unresisting people. Those who were thus deported were compelled to do hard and often disgusting work, not infrequently of a military character; they were ill-fed, and constantly mistreated. Statements to this effect are all too numerous. Witness one deposition: "All we women were subjected to inspection every five days like women of the town. Those who did not accomplish their task (namely, sewing 25 sacks) were beaten by the Germans, especially with a cat-o'-nine-tails. * * * For the least thing the Germans used to insult and threaten us. * * * One girl * * * was beaten with the cat and had a jug of water poured over her head because she asked for something to eat. A certain A—— * * * was so severely beaten that she was taken to the hospital, and we did not see her again." (Annexe 37.) This is but typical; in fact it is among the least harrowing. Not alone were these civilians forced to do hard labour, but they were employed as a shield by German troops advancing against the French. (Annexes 161-186). But no review can do justice to this book.

It presents a terrible picture; one, however, which we must perforce look at. If it be but the result of madness in a great nation, it should not lessen one whit our resolve to make an end of these things for all time. And it might be well for some pacifists to spell through, word by word, the painful story told in these moving documents.

WILLARD BARBOUR.

CASES ON THE LAW OF PROPERTY. Volume I. Personal Property, by Harry A. Bigelow, Professor of Law in the University of Chicago. American Case Book Series, William R. Vance, General Editor. St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1917. Pp. xx, 404.

As the new case books on property have been designed primarily for the purpose of improving the methods of presentation of the subject, they must be judged mainly on their pedagogical merits. We are guaranteed excellence in this respect for this volume by the long experience of the editor in teaching the subject. He begins with distinctions between real and personal property and then gives a chapter on rights of action based on possession and ownership. Although the editor thinks that this chapter on forms of action may seem too long, most teachers will welcome the more extensive treatment, especially in those schools in which the systematic discussion of forms of action is not given until the second semester. In fact one must confess to some disappointment at not finding here a suggestion of the analogy of detinue in its primitive form to the old real action. This, however, would seem to be impractical by reason of the strict separation of personal property from real in this connection and the treatment of possession prior to ownership.